

Description

ROLLER BEARING FOR CONTINUOUSLY VARIABLE BELT AND PULLEY
TRANSMISSION

5 <Technical Field>

The present invention relates to a roller bearing
for continuously variable belt and pulley transmissions
and more particularly to a roller bearing for
continuously variable belt and pulley transmission which
10 can stabilize the friction coefficient between an endless
belt and pulleys and can prevent a premature flaking that
is generated while being durable even under a condition
where a CVT fluid (a fluid that doubles as an ATF) with
a low viscosity is used in order to realize a low fuel
15 consumption.

<Background Art>

As automotive continuously variable belt and pulley
transmissions, for example, a continuously variable belt
20 and pulley transmission is known that is described in
Japanese Patent Unexamined Publication No.
JP-A-8-30526.

Such a continuously variable belt and pulley
transmission has an input-side rotational shaft 1 and
25 an output-side rotational shaft 2 which are disposed in

parallel with each other. The input-side rotational shaft 1 is driven to rotate by an engine 3 via a torque converter 4 and a starter clutch, which is an electromagnetic clutch or the like. Then, the rotation
5 of the output-side rotational shaft 2 is transmitted to a pair of left and right drive wheels 10 via a speed reduction gear train 8 and a differential gear 9.

These input-side rotational shaft 1 and output-side rotational shaft 2 are each supported rotatably by a pair
10 of roller bearings 5, 6 within a transmission case, not shown.

A drive-side pulley 11 is provided at an intermediate portion of the input-side rotational shaft 1, so that the drive-side pulley 11 and the input-side
15 rotational shaft 1 are designed to rotate in synchronism with each other. The space between a pair of drive-side pulley plates 12, 12 which make up the drive-side pulley 11 can be adjusted freely by means of a drive-side displacement unit, not shown. Namely, the width of a
20 raceway groove in the drive-side pulley 11 can freely be widened and narrowed by means of this drive-side displacement unit.

In addition, a driven-side pulley 13 is provided at an intermediate portion of the output-side rotational
25 shaft 2, so that the driven-side pulley 13 and the

output-side rotational shaft 2 are designed to rotate in synchronism with each other. The space between a pair of driven-side pulley plates 14, 14 which make up the driven-side pulley 13 can be adjusted freely by means of a driven-side displacement unit, not shown. Namely, the width of a raceway groove in the driven-side pulley 13 can freely be widened and narrowed by means of this driven-side displacement unit. Then, an endless belt 15 is extended between the driven-side pulley 13 and the drive-side pulley 11.

In the variably continuous belt and pulley transmission that is configured as has been described heretofore, power that has been transmitted from the engine to the input-side rotational shaft 1 via the torque converter 4 and the starter clutch is then transmitted to the driven-side pulley 13 from the drive-side pulley 11 via the endless belt 15.

Note that as this endless belt 15, there are known an endless belt which transmits power in compression and an endless belt which transmits power under tension. In either case, the power that has been transmitted to the driven-side pulley 13 is transmitted from the output-side rotational shaft 2 to the drive wheels 10 via the speed reduction gear train 8 and the differential gear 9.

Then, when the speed ratio between the input-side

rotational shaft 1 and the output-side rotational shaft 2 is changed, the raceway grooves of the drive-side pulley 11 and the driven-side pulley 13 are widened and/or narrowed in relation to each other.

5 For example, when the speed ratio between the input-side rotational shaft 1 and the output-side rotational shaft 2 is increased, the width of the raceway groove of the drive-side pulley 11 is increased, whereas the width of the raceway groove of the driven-side pulley 10 13 is narrowed. As a result, the wrap contact diameters of portions of the endless belt 15 which are wound around the drive-side pulley 11 and the driven-side pulley 13 change in such a manner that the wrap contact diameter of the portion of the endless belt 15 which is wound around 15 the drive-side pulley 11 is decreased, whereas the wrap contact-diameter of the portion of the endless belt 15 which is wound around the driven-side pulley 13 is increased, whereby a speed reduction is implemented between the input-side rotational shaft 1 and the 20 output-side rotational shaft 2.

 In contrast, when the speed increase ratio between the input-side rotational shaft 1 and the output-side rotational shaft 2 is increased (the speed reduction ratio is decreased), the width of the raceway groove of 25 the drive-side pulley 11 is narrowed, whereas the width

of the raceway groove of the driven-side pulley 13 is widened.

In the continuously variable belt and pulley transmission that is configured as has been described
5 heretofore, in order to realize a low fuel consumption by increasing to stabilize the friction coefficient between the metallic endless belt and pulleys, while lubrication is implemented using a CVT fluid (a fluid that double as an AFT) with 100cc/min or greater, since
10 there is a high possibility that wear dust resulting from the frictional contact between the endless belt and the pulleys and gear dust enter the roller bearings which support the pulleys, the size of the bearings is increased or the diameter of the rolling element is increased, and
15 a bearing needs to be designed in which the basic kinematic rated load is increased using, for example, a roller bearing.

Incidentally, in the utilization of a cylindrical roller bearing, generally, in order to prevent the
20 generation of edge load, a crowning is applied to a raceway surface of a cylindrical roller or raceway surfaces of bearing rings. As a crowning like this, there are known a full crowning in which a generator of the rolling surface or raceway surface is made into an
25 arc with a constant curvature, a trapezoidal crowning

in which a taper surface which recedes away from the raceway surface (the rolling surface) is formed at each edge portion of the rolling surface (or the raceway surface) and a logarithmic crowning in which the generator of the rolling surface of the raceway surface is made into a logarithmic curve.

For example, Japanese Utility Model Unexamined Publication No. JP-UM-A-5-22845 discloses a roller bearing is disclosed in which a number of rollers are provided rollably between inner and outer bearing rings, the rollers are brought into line contact with the respective bearing rings, and guide collars are formed at both edges of one of the bearing rings, as well as a technique in which a trapezoidal crowning is formed on a raceway surface of the bearing ring which is provided with the guide collars by applying crowning to both collar sides of the raceway surface of the bearing ring except for a central straight line portion thereof, and a full crowning is applied to a raceway surface of the other bearing ring which is provided with no guide collar.

In addition, Japanese Patent Unexamined Publication No. JP-A-2001-124089 discloses a technique in which in order to equalize stress on the rolling surface of a cylindrical roller, a crowning is applied to the rolling surface of the cylindrical roller in which

a drop amount Y at an arbitrary position is expressed as a function of an axial distance X from an axial center M to the arbitrary position $\{Y=AX^B$ (A, B denote arbitrary numbers)), and the axial length L_1 of an area where the drop amount Y becomes $5\mu\text{m}$ or smaller (Y_1) is set to 50% or greater of the axial length L_0 of the cylindrical roller, and furthermore a maximum value Y_0 of the drop amount Y is set to 0.15% or greater of the axial length L_0 of the cylindrical roller.

However, when a full crowning and a trapezoidal crowning are applied to the raceway surface and the rolling surface of the roller in a general cylindrical roller bearing, there occurs a problem that in the event that the crowning is enlarged in order to prevent an edge load that is generated when the bearing rings and the cylindrical rollers are inclined due to a moment of large magnitude acting on the bearing, the load capacity is decreased.

In addition, in the case of the logarithmic crowning, since the configuration is complex, there is caused a problem that the machining becomes difficult and hence costs are increased.

Furthermore, while an outer ring, an inner ring and roller elements of a standard bearing steel of classification 2 (SUJ2) are used in each of the roller

bearings that are incorporated in the aforesaid continuously variable belt and pulley transmission, there exists a tendency to use a CVT fluid with low viscosity in order to secure the efficiency (low fuel consumption) of the continuously variable belt and pulley transmission, keep the level of noise generated during driving to a lower level, and suppress the wear of the drive-side and driven-side pulleys and the endless belt.

Then, in rolling bearings using the standard bearing steel of classification 2, it is considered that not a dent originating type flaking, which is generated by inclusion of foreign matters caused by vibrations generated in association with change in belt, but a premature flaking is generated by virtue of the occurrence of metal contact between the bearing rings and the roller elements that results from rotation slippage, revolution slippage, differential slippage and skew.

This is because since a CVT fluid with low viscosity (the basic oil kinematic viscosity is $40\text{mm}^2/\text{sec}$ or smaller at 40° , $10\text{mm}^2/\text{sec}$ or smaller at 100°C) is used as a lubricating oil under an environment in which the bearing temperature exceeds 100°C , it is anticipated that the amount of lubrication in the interior of the bearing is equal to or less than what is assumed (insufficient

lubrication), resulting in chronic formation of insufficient oil film.

In addition, since the transmission case of a continuously variable belt and pulley transmission has a low housing rigidity, an oil film failure occurs between the roller element and the surface of the raceway due to the effect of the aforesaid slippages in association with the deformation of the raceway surface of the outer ring, and the raceway surface becomes activated, whereby by virtue of the intrusion of, for example, hydrogen, a hydrogen-attributed brittle flaking and a surface fatigue in association with the metal contact are promoted, leading to a problem that a premature flaking occurs.

Consequently, even with the specification; being the advantage and object of JP-UM-A-5-22845 and JP-A-2001-124089, in which in a utilizing condition where the inner and outer rings have a relative inclination angle, since the application of appropriate crowning to the raceway surfaces of the inner and outer rings eliminates the occurrence of edge load and excludes a numerical restriction to a single curvature, prying generated at edge surfaces of the roller is not generated at the guide collars, as well, there can be provided no countermeasures against the premature flaking that

occurs on roller bearings for continuously variable belt and pulley transmissions.

Consequently, the invention was made in view of these situations, and an object thereof is to provide a roller bearing for continuously variable belt and pulley transmissions which can realize a continuously variable belt and pulley transmission which provides a low fuel consumption and has a superior transmission efficiency and a sufficient durability.

<Disclosure of the Invention>

With a view to attaining the object, according to the invention, there is provided a roller bearing for continuously variable belt and pulley transmission which is used at rotational supporting portions of a continuously variable belt and pulley transmission and in which a plurality of rollers are rollably provided in a circumferential direction between an outer ring raceway and an inner ring raceway, characterized in that;

at least one of an outer ring raceway surface, an inner ring raceway surface and a roller raceway surface (also referred to as a rolling surface) of the roller is a shape of a full crowning, and that a radius curvature R of the full crowning is made to satisfy a relationship of $0.01 \leq L^2 / (Da \times R) \leq 0.03$ relative to a diameter Da and

a roller length L of the roller.

According to the roller bearing for continuously variable belt and pulley transmission that is configured as has been described above, an optimal dimensions design of the bearing is enabled, and even under a condition in which the temperature is such a high temperature of, for example, 100°C and a lubricating oil with low viscosity is used, the surface fatigue is delayed, even in case a metal contact occurs on the raceway surface which is attributed to a slippage such as skew, and hence the premature flaking can be prevented.

Then, by obtaining the optimal dimensional bearing configuration, the weight of the roller bearing can be reduced, and an optimal durability can also be secured. By selecting the bearing that is given the optimal dimensional configuration that has been described above, even in case a sufficient lubricating oil amount of 20cc/min or greater cannot be secured, the duration of life of the bearing can be satisfied, and the miniaturization and securing of high rigidity, which are needs specific to roller bearings for continuously variable belt and pulley transmissions, become compatible.

As a result, abnormal friction that occurs when the belt and the pulleys contact only at one side thereof

can be prevented without enlargement of the bearing.

Note that the inner ring raceway may be constituted by the inner ring or the rotational shaft, and the inner ring raceway surface is formed on the inner ring or the rotational shaft.

<Brief Description of the Drawings>

Fig. 1(a) is a partial sectional view of a cylindrical roller bearing for continuously variable belt and pulley transmissions according to a first embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 1(b) is a partial side view of a cylindrical roller;

Fig. 2 is a partial sectional view of a cylindrical roller bearing for continuously variable belt and pulley transmissions according to a second embodiment of the invention; and

Fig. 3 is a schematic drawing which shows an example of a continuously variable belt and pulley transmission.

Note that in the drawings, reference numeral 20 denotes a cylindrical roller bearing for continuously variable belt and pulley transmissions, 21 denoting an outer ring, 22 an inner ring and 23 a cylindrical roller.

<Best Mode for Carrying out the Invention>

Hereinafter, based on the accompanying drawings, cylindrical roller bearings for continuously variable belt and pulley transmissions according respective embodiments of the invention will be described in detail.

5 Note that a continuously variable belt and pulley transmission will be described using Fig. 2.

(First Embodiment)

A cylindrical roller bearing 20 for continuously variable belt and pulley transmissions according to a first embodiment of the invention has, as shown in Fig. 10 1(a), a plurality of cylindrical rollers 23 which are arranged rollably in a circumferential direction between an outer ring (an outer ring raceway) with two collars in which an outer ring raceway surface 21a is formed on 15 an inner circumferential surface thereof and an inner ring (an inner ring raceway) with no collar in which an inner ring raceway surface 22a is formed on an outer circumferential surface thereof via a retainer 24 and is used as a bearing which rotatably supports an 20 input-side rotational shaft 1 and an output-side rotational shaft 2 of a continuously variable belt and pulley transmission shown in Fig. 2.

Furthermore, in the cylindrical roller bearing 20 for continuously variable belt and pulley transmissions, 25 as shown in Fig. 1(b), a raceway surface (a rolling

surface) 23a of the cylindrical roller 23 is made to take the shape of a full crowning, and a radius curvature R of the full crowning is made to satisfy a relationship of $0.01 \leq L^2 / (D_a \times R) \leq 0.03$ relative to a diameter D_a and
5 a roller length L of the cylindrical roller 23.

Namely, according to the cylindrical roller bearing 20 for continuously variable belt and pulley transmission that is configured as has been described above, an optimal dimensions design of the bearing is enabled, and even
10 under a condition in which the temperature is such a high temperature of, for example, 100°C and a lubricating oil with low viscosity is used, the surface fatigue is delayed, even in case a metal contact occurs on each raceway surface which is attributed to a slippage such as skew,
15 and hence the premature flaking can be prevented.

Then, by obtaining the optimal dimensional bearing configuration, the weight of the roller bearing can be reduced, and an optimal durability can also be secured. By selecting the bearing 20 for continuously variable
20 belt and pulley transmissions that is given the optimal dimensional configuration that has been described above, even in case a sufficient lubricating oil amount of 20cc/min or greater cannot be secured, the duration of life of the bearing can be satisfied, and the
25 miniaturization and securing of high rigidity, which are

needs specific to roller bearings for continuously variable belt and pulley transmissions, become compatible.

As a result, abnormal friction that occurs when the belt and the pulleys contact only at one side thereof can be prevented without enlargement of the bearing.

Consequently, a continuously variable belt and pulley transmission can be realized which prevents the premature flaking that is generated on cylindrical roller bearings for continuously variable belt and pulley transmissions while being durable, increases the transmission efficiency and suppresses the premature failure of an endless belt, even in case it is used in a condition where a CVT fluid (or a fluid that doubles as an ATF) with low viscosity is used as a lubricating oil at high temperatures in order to realize low fuel consumption by stabilizing the friction coefficient between an endless belt and drive-side and driven-side pulleys of the continuously variable belt and pulley transmission.

In addition, in the case of the continuously variable belt and pulley transmissions in which there is produced a great deal of wear powder from the friction contact between the pulleys and the belt, in order to suppress the dent originating type flaking, case

hardening steel is used for the material of at least one or more of the outer ring, the inner ring and the cylindrical rollers, which constitute a weakest location, and a carburizing or carbo-nitriding treatment is applied thereto, so that the remaining austenite amount is made to be on the order of 20 to 45%, whereby the resulting bearing has a long life.

Furthermore, since the residual compressive stress on the raceway surface is increased by implementing the carburizing or carbo-nitriding treatment, it is considered that the propagation of minute cracks is suppressed which induces the hydrogen-attributed brittle flaking, further effectiveness being provided.

In addition, as to the retainer, in a case where it is used at much higher rotational speeds, the retainer, by being made of plastics, can have a further extended duration of life.

(Second Embodiment)

Next, a cylindrical roller bearing for continuously variable belt and pulley transmissions according to a second embodiment of the invention will be described by reference to Fig. 3. Note that like reference numerals will be imparted to like portions to those described the first embodiment and the description thereof will be omitted.

A cylindrical roller bearing 30 for continuously variable belt and pulley transmissions according to this embodiment is a bearing which supports rotatably an input-side rotational shaft 1 or an output-side rotational shaft 2 of a continuously variable belt and pulley transmission and has, as shown in Fig. 2, a plurality of cylindrical rollers 23 which are rollably provided in a circumferential direction between an outer ring (an outer ring raceway) with two collars in which an outer ring raceway surface 21a is formed on an inner circumferential surface thereof and the input-side rotational shaft 1 or the output-side rotational shaft 2 in which an inner ring raceway surface 1a (or 2a) is formed on an outer circumferential surface thereof via a retainer 24.

The other configuration features thereof are similar to those of the first embodiment, and the cylindrical roller bearing 30 for continuously variable belt and pulley transmissions of this embodiment has the similar function to that of the first embodiment.

Note that the bearings for continuously variable belt and pulley transmissions of the invention are not such as to be limited to the embodiments, and examples that will be described below and hence it goes without saying that various forms can be adopted based on the

spirit of the invention.

For example, while, in the embodiments, only the raceway surfaces of the cylindrical roller takes the shape of full crowning, the invention is not limited thereto but may be effectively applied to all continuously variable belt and pulley transmissions in which at least one of an outer ring raceway surface, an inner ring raceway surface and a roller raceway surface takes the shape of full crowning.

10 <Examples>

With a view to verifying the functions and advantages of the invention that have been described above, experiments were carried out on cylindrical roller bearings for continuously variable belt and pulley transmissions of Examples 1 to 6 which were made according to the first embodiment and cylindrical roller bearings for continuously variable belt and pulley transmissions of Comparison Examples 1 to 4 under the following conditions.

20 Note that in these examples, in order to evaluate only the cylindrical roller bearing which supports a front end of the input-side rotational shaft (the primary shaft), the other cylindrical roller bearings were tested under a lubricating condition in which the lubricating oil amount of CVT fluid is 100cc/min.

In addition, test bearings were made of the bearing steel classified as SUJ2 and were prepared through the normal heat treatment, and as to inner rings and outer rings, the carbo-nitriding treatment was given to the case hardening steel so as to suppress the reduction in the duration of life. The raceway surface of the cylindrical rollers was made to take the shape of full crowning, and in order to verify the effectiveness thereof, the material for the cylindrical rollers was set to undergo the normal heat treatment so as to constitute a weakest location.

The cylindrical roller bearings for use for experiments were constituted by roller bearings classified under JIS Number NU207 (inside diameter ϕ 35mm \times outside diameter ϕ 72mm \times width 17mm, roller diameter $D_a=9$ mm, roller length $L=9$ mm) and novel bearings (inside diameter ϕ 35mm \times outside diameter ϕ 72mm \times width 23mm) which were given a roller length L of 13mm, and the full crowning amount (radius of curvature R) of the individual bearings was varied to have test samples of Examples 1 to 6 and Comparison Examples 1 to 4.

Note that the surface roughness of the bearing rings was in the normal range of 0.05 to 0.4 μ m Ra and the surface roughness of the cylindrical roller was in the range of 0.05 to 0.4 μ m Ra. In addition, an iron retainer was used

as the retainer.

Then, the cylindrical roller bearings of Example 1 to 6 and Comparison Example 1 to 4 that were obtained as has been described above were tested under the following conditions. The test was a bench test of the continuously variable belt and pulley transmission shown in Fig. 3, three bearings of each example were tested under the respective conditions, and after the completion of tests, the existence of failure was verified on each bearing tested.

(Test Conditions)

Input Torque from Engine: 250Nm (NU207 bearings),
340Nm (the novel bearings);

Rotational Speed of Input-side Rotational Shaft
(Primary Shaft): 6000rpm;

Lubricating Oil: CVT fluid (40°C: 35cSt, 100°C:
7cSt);

Lubricating Condition: 10cc/min;

Bearing Temperature: 120°C;

Target Life: 500 hours (the same engine torque ratio and bearing's basic kinematic rated load ration for each bearing).

Test results are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1

Roller Length; Roller Diameter D_a ; Roller Crowning R ;

Life; Existence of Failure

Examples; 1: 3/3 no failure; 2: 3/3 no failure; 3: 1/3 Roller failed; 4: 3/3 no failure; 5: 3/3 no failure; 6: 1/3 Roller failed;

5 Comparison Examples; 1: 3/3 Roller failed at center; 2: 3/3 roller failed; 3: 3/3 roller failed at center; 4: 3/3 roller failed.

From Table 1, as to Examples 1, 2 and 4, 5, $L^2/(D \times R)$ is in a range of 0.015 to 0.03, and with respect to the target life of 500 hours, there was found no abnormality on any of the three bearings tested for each example, the target being attained. While the rolling surfaces of the rollers and the inner ring raceway surface were verified after the tests, ground textures remained on the surfaces, the lubricating state was good.

As to Examples 3, 6, $L^2/(D \times R)$ obtained was 0.01 and 0.013, respectively, and with respect to the target life of 500 hours, a flaking was generated at an edge portion of the roller on one of the three bearings for each example, and L10 Life was 450 hours and 485 hours, respectively.

It is considered from the results that by setting $L^2/(D \times R)$ to $0.015 \leq L^2/(D \times R) \leq 0.03$, a skew and a differential slippage were suppressed on edge portion contact between the roller and the bearing rings, whereby metal contact at the edge portion was suppressed, the

generation of a fresh surface was suppressed and the intrusion of hydrogen was prevented, thereby the lives of Examples became three times or more as long as those of Comparison Examples. Note that the diffusible hydrogen amount (200 to 300°C) of Examples 1, 2, 4, 5 after the tests was 0.1ppm or smaller. In addition, only the stripped rollers of Example 3, 6 provided the diffusible hydrogen amount of 0.7ppm, and the intrusion of hydrogen was identified. The diffusible hydrogen amount of the non-stripped rollers was 0.3ppm or smaller.

On Comparison Examples 1, 3, $L^2/(D \times R)$ was 0.045 and 0.031, respectively, which are greater than the corresponding values of the examples (the full crowning amount of the rollers (the radius of curvature R) is smaller), and on all of the three bearings, the flaking was generated at the center of the roller, and when compared with the examples, L10 became one third or smaller, resulting in L10=145 hours and 147 hours, respectively. The result of the observation of the inner ring raceway surface and the roller raceway surface (the roller rolling surface) revealed that the contact width was narrowed compared with the examples, whereby the degree of surface contact was increased and the maximum contact bearing pressure at the central portion of the rolling surface of the roller was increased, resulting

in the generation of an interior originating type flaking. Note that while the degree of fatigue of the inner ring is increased due to being subjected to repeated applications of stress, since the material was reinforced through heat treatment, the flaking was generated farther than the central portion of the roller. The diffusible hydrogen amount was 0.1ppm or smaller and no intrusion of hydrogen was identified.

As to Comparison Examples 2, 4, since $L^2/(D \times R)$ was small and 0.009 in effect on each example and they were designed close to normal bearings, the surface roughness on the roller rolling surface was large at the contact portion between the cylindrical rollers and the inner ring due to the effect of the skew and differential slippage, and flaking was generated on all of the three bearings tested in such a manner as to start as an original point a position situated close to the center about 1 to 2mm from the edge portion where edge load is easy to be generated, with L_{10} =96 hours, 91 hours, respectively, which disclosed that the flaking was generated at one fifth of the target life. After the tests, the diffusible hydrogen amount of the rollers was measured to obtain a high amount of 0.8ppm, and as to the non-stripped inner rings, the diffusible hydrogen amount was increased to 0.3ppm or smaller.

Thus, according to the roller bearing for continuously variable belt and pulley transmissions according to the invention that has been described heretofore, at least one of the raceway surface of the outer ring, the raceway surface of the inner ring and the raceway surface of the roller takes the shape of a full crowning, and that the radius curvature R of the full crowning is made to satisfy the relationship of $0.01 \leq L^2 / (D_a \times R) \leq 0.03$ relative to the diameter D_a and the roller length L of the roller. According to this configuration, the optimal dimensions design of the bearing is enabled, and even under the condition in which the temperature is such a high temperature of, for example, 100°C and a lubricating oil with low viscosity is used, the surface fatigue is delayed, even in case a metal contact occurs on the raceway surface which is attributed to a slippage such as skew, whereby the premature flaking can be prevented.

Then, by obtaining the optimal dimensional bearing configuration, the weight of the roller bearing can be reduced, and the optimal durability can also be secured. By selecting the bearing that is given the optimal dimensional configuration that has been described above, even in case a sufficient lubricating oil amount of 20cc/min or greater cannot be secured, the duration of

life of the bearing can be satisfied, and the miniaturization and securing of high rigidity, which are needs specific to roller bearings for continuously variable belt and pulley transmissions, become
5 compatible.

As a result, abnormal friction that occurs when the belt and the pulleys contact only at one side thereof can be prevented without enlargement of the bearing.

Note that while in the embodiments, the
10 effectiveness was verified on the cylindrical roller bearing, the invention provides the same effectiveness even on a tapered roller bearing.

Consequently, the good roller bearing for continuously variable belt and pulley transmission can
15 be provided which can realize a low fuel consumption continuously variable belt and pulley transmission which has the superior transmission efficiency and sufficient durability.

While the invention has been described in detail
20 by reference to the specific embodiments, it is clear to those skilled in the art that various alterations and modifications can be made thereto.

This patent application was made based on the Japanese Patent Application (Patent Application No.
25 P.2003-111618) which was filed on April 16, 2003 and

incorporates herein the contents thereof by reference.

<Industrial Applicability>

Thus, as has been described heretofore, the roller bearing for continuously variable belt and pulley transmissions of the invention is effective when applied to a low fuel consumption continuously variable belt and pulley transmission which has the superior transmission efficiency and sufficient durability.